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COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FULLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	TRUE	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
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THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE SPY ACT OF 1917, AS AMENDED, AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE PROSECUTION ACT OF 1945, AND IS LOANED TO YOU UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONTINUING AUTHORITY OF THE ACT OF 1917, AS AMENDED, AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE PROSECUTION ACT OF 1945.

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SOURCE Latvian IP. Was in Latvian underground during World War II. Captured by the Soviets and placed in a slave labor camp at Riga. Later was sent to Germany by the German Army. After the war ended he was employed by the US Army CIO in Berlin.

1. Bruno Kalnins' father was Dr. Pauls Kalnins and his mother was Klara Kalnins. Both were political personalities and in 1910 Dr. Pauls Kalnins was a left-wing member, representing the left-wing socialists in the Latvian National Council.
2. Bruno Kalnins started to appear as a political figure in 1921. In 1934 he was the leader of the Pioneers, a Latvian Communist youth movement.
3. After 1936 Bruno Kalnins was told by the government to leave Latvia because of his subversive activities. He then went to Finland and returned to Latvia in 1940. After his return the Soviets made him the political leader with the Soviet forces. In 1940 the Latvian Socialist Party joined the Communist Party and took part in the elections organized by Vyshinski.
4. Following the German invasion of Latvia, Kalnins was arrested and confined in the Gluthof prison camp. After Gluthof, he went to Sweden.
5. At present [July 1951] Kalnins is in Stockholm where he is leader of the Latvian Socialist Party organized for Latvians in Sweden. This party follows the same general party lines as the Communist Party and issues a paper called "Briviba" (Freedom).

INDEX

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